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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25559
8 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1993 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALGERIA, THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO AND TUNISIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In keeping with the responsibilities of their role in the maintenance of international peace and security and the strengthening of cooperation between States, the countries of the Arab Maghreb Union, which are striving to make that institution a factor for stability at the regional and international levels, express their commitment to working together with the international community to establish a world order where peace, security, cooperation and respect for human rights prevail.

In endeavouring to achieve that objective, the countries of the Union are pursuing their efforts at a time when the region is experiencing a situation requiring accelerated action to eliminate sources of tension so that those efforts can be directed towards ensuring relations of security, peace and stability in the region and taking action to promote progress and development.

In that connection, the ongoing crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and certain Western countries has from its onset been a source of anxiety to the countries of the Arab Maghreb Union owing to its adverse repercussions on the region.

On the basis of the communiqué issued by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Arab Maghreb Union at its extraordinary meeting held at Rabat, Morocco, on 10 December 1992, and on instructions from our respective Governments, we should like to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to the difficulties encountered and the damage sustained by the countries of the Union as a result of their continued application of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

It is not the intention of the member countries to enumerate the difficulties and damage in an exhaustive and detailed manner at the present time, and they may perhaps provide particulars on a subsequent occasion. They can, however, be summarized as follows:

Disruption of the functioning of the Arab Maghreb Union, its activities and the meetings of its subsidiary organs at all levels;

An adverse impact on the execution of joint economic projects, current or prospective, involving the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and other members of the Union, which has extended to air transport, trade, technical cooperation, investment, agriculture, industry, employment, energy, the movement of persons, tourism and the development of frontier zones.

The net effect is to hold up the economic integration of the countries of the region, to say nothing of the human suffering being endured by its peoples.

The States of the Arab Maghreb Union, while reaffirming their continuing resolve to respect international legitimacy and their condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, express the hope that all parties will work to settle this crisis by peaceful, just and honourable means.

In light of the good offices currently being exercised at all levels, in the Maghreb and in the Arab world, with a view to securing compliance with Security Council resolution 731 (1992) and identifying the appropriate means of giving practical effect to the resolution in accordance with international conventions and international law, the States of the Arab Maghreb Union urge the Security Council to reconsider its resolutions so that the embargo and the restrictions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya can be lifted. They hope that the Security Council will take this step in order to end the suffering, eliminate the risks inherent in the continued application of the sanctions or their strengthening and enable the countries of the Arab Maghreb Union and their peoples to direct their efforts to development and to making their contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamadi KHOUINI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Tunisia

(Signed) Mohammed Nacer BENJELLOUN TOUIMI
Chargé d'affaires
Acting Permanent Representative of the
Kingdom of Morocco

(Signed) Rabah HADID
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the People's Democratic
Republic of Algeria

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

(Signed) Mohamedou OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Islamic Republic of Mauritania

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S/25560
8 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as the representative of the country that is the current Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the text of the statement made by the OIC group at the United Nations on recent Armenian aggression against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annexes would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Statement of the OIC group at the United Nations

The members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, bearing in mind the ongoing tragedy in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, met in New York on 8 April 1993 to consider the serious situation resulting from the aggression carried out by Armenian forces in Azerbaijani territory.

The members were addressed by H.E. Tovfik Kasimov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic. In his address, the Minister informed the members of the situation in his country as a consequence of the occupation of Kelbadjar district of Azerbaijan by Armenian forces. The members expressed their appreciation for the information provided by the Minister and voiced their deep concern at the serious deterioration in the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan which they saw as a threat to the security of regional States as well as to international peace and security.

The members noted with gratitude the press statement made by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, H.E. Dr. Hamid Algabid, a copy of which is annexed. They expressed their full support for this statement.

While condemning Armenia for its recent aggression, the members called upon the Security Council to take action commensurate with the gravity of the aggression when it considers this question upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations called for in the Security Council Presidential Statement of 6 April 1993.

The members of the OIC decided to remain seized of this matter.

Annex II

Press statement dated 4 April 1993 of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the intensification of fighting between Azerbaijan and Armenia

His Excellency Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary-General, has expressed the deep concern of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the intensification of armed hostilities between Azerbaijan and Armenia recently following the Armenian offensive against the Azeri town of Kelbadzhar.

The Secretary-General has noted with great anxiety and concern that this Armenian offensive has resulted in a serious escalation and expansion of the conflict, which according to reports has also received foreign encouragement and support.

The Secretary-General condemned the Armenian aggression and capturing of Azeri territory and expressed the total solidarity of the OIC with the Government and people of Azerbaijan in their efforts to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

The Secretary-General recalled that the Organization of the Islamic Conference has repeatedly appealed to Armenia to renounce its aggressive policy of expansionism and supported all efforts notably by the regional States and CSCE to find a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The Secretary-General called upon Armenia to abide by its commitments under the Charter of the United Nations and international law and withdraw its forces from the territory of Azerbaijan and seek negotiated settlement of the Upper Karabakh issue.

The Secretary-General called upon the States concerned to refrain from encouraging any escalation and extension of the conflict by Armenia and to scrupulously abide by the principle of non-interference.

The Secretary-General also appealed to the international community, particularly neighbouring countries, the regional States and the CSCE to intensify their efforts to persuade Armenia to end the hostilities and join Azerbaijan in the quest for an honourable and peaceful settlement based on the principles of respect for the internationally recognized borders and territorial integrity of States.

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LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to report to the Security Council on recent events concerning the situation in Rwanda between the Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front. The Council will recall that on 3 March it received letters from the Permanent Representatives of Rwanda (S/25355) and Uganda (S/25356) which requested the deployment of United Nations observers on the border. On 4 March the Permanent Representative of Rwanda requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council (S/25363); the Permanent Representative of France joined in this request on the same day (S/25371). The Security Council accordingly met on 12 March 1993 and adopted resolution 812 (1993). This resolution welcomed the goodwill mission which I had already sent to Rwanda and asked me to examine the two requests for the deployment of observers.

The goodwill mission has visited the countries concerned and is now observing the current peace talks in Arusha. I shall report to the Council on the mission's findings following these talks.

However, there are now disturbing reports that the Arusha discussions are at an impasse. As a result, there are fears that fighting may resume.

I wish to inform the Security Council that in these circumstances I have decided to strengthen the goodwill mission by the addition of three military advisers. I have also asked the goodwill mission to report promptly with their assistance. I will advise the Council further accordingly.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After consultations of the Council held on 8 April 1993, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council take note of the oral statement on 6 April 1993 and the written report of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director General Dr. Hans Blix (S/25556). The members of the Council also take note of the letter of 12 March 1993 of the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to the President of the Security Council (S/25405), enclosing one from his Foreign Minister with reference to Article X of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

"The members of the Council are concerned at the situation which has arisen. In this connection they reaffirm the importance of the NPT and of the parties to it adhering to it.

"The members of the Council also express their support for the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

"The members of the Council welcome all efforts aimed at resolving this situation and in particular encourage the IAEA to continue its consultations with the DPRK and its constructive endeavours for a proper settlement of the nuclear verification issue in the DPRK.

"The members of the Security Council will continue to follow the situation."

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8 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English and French of a statement on Cambodia issued by the European Community and its member States on 7 April 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Statement on Cambodia

The European Community and its member States refer to Security Council resolution 810 on Cambodia, which stipulates the official start as of today, 7 April 1993, of the campaign for the elections to the Constituent Assembly on 23-27 May 1993.

The Community and its member States express their continued strong support for the implementation of the Paris Agreements. They congratulate the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and UNTAC on their success in implementing the provisions of the Agreements to the fullest extent possible, particularly in electoral registration and the return of refugees and displaced persons to Cambodia.

It is of utmost importance that the remaining phase of the election process organized by the United Nations be implemented in a peaceful and secure environment, without political intimidation and harassment, to ensure free and fair elections. The Community and its member States call on all parties to cooperate with UNTAC towards this objective and to respect fully their obligations under the Paris Agreements. They also urge the parties to commit themselves to accept and abide by the outcome of the elections.

In underlining the need for a peaceful climate for free and fair elections in Cambodia, the European Community and its member States express their deep concern at the continued cease-fire violations, in particular the recent increase in attacks on both UNTAC military and civilian personnel and the brutal attacks against groups of Vietnamese origin. They strongly condemn these actions and urge all Cambodian parties to work for an immediate cessation of such activities.

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8 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English and French of a statement on Nagorny-Karabakh issued by the European Community and its member States on 7 April 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on Nagorny-Karabakh

The Community and its member States are seriously concerned about the latest degradation of the relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The Community and its member States regret the enlargement of the combat zone to Kelbajar and the Fizuli area. The Armenian Government is strongly urged to use its influence on the Nagorno-Karabakh forces for an immediate withdrawal from the Azeri territory and to stop the fighting in the area. All parties are requested not to withdraw from the ongoing negotiations in the Minsk Group of the CSCE due to the recent events.

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8 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the Declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria regarding the assassination of three members of the Bulgarian military contingent of UNTAC on 2 April 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jordan LOZANOV
Deputy Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Bulgaria to the
United Nations

Annex

DECLARATION

by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria regarding the assassination of three members of the Bulgarian military contingent of UNTAC on 2 April 1993

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria strongly condemns the deliberate armed attacks against the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. As a result of a cold-blooded execution in the night of 2 April 1993 in the region of Phum Prek, Kompong Speu Province, three Bulgarian soldiers were killed and three others were seriously wounded. These bandit attacks were committed by units of the Khmer Rouge.

It was with deep sorrow and indignation that the Bulgarian public learned about the tragic death of the Bulgarian "Blue Helmets" in Cambodia. It expresses its serious concern at the escalation of the tension in this country with the approaching of the general elections to be held in pursuance of the Paris Agreements of 23 October 1991.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria calls upon the Co-chairmen of the Paris Conference, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the participating States, the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and the four factions in Cambodia that the hostilities in the country be ceased immediately. The premeditated and cruel assassination of the Bulgarian "Blue Helmets" is a sinister provocation against the humane goals of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. All the more so, when such armed attacks are committed on the eve of the United Nations Secretary-General's visit to Cambodia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its full support for the statement by the President of the Security Council of 5 April 1993 and reaffirms the readiness of the Republic of Bulgaria to further contribute to the implementation of the noble cause of UNTAC.

Sofia, 6 April 1993

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8 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 8 April 1993, from my Minister of Foreign Affairs to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 April 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests that UNPROFOR supplement its mandate in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The current level of humanitarian assistance has proven largely ineffective, especially in Gorazde and Zepa. Because of continuing blockage by Serbian and Montenegrin forces, food, medicine and clothing are not reaching the suffering citizens of besieged cities in eastern Bosnia, and as a result, tens of these citizens are dying daily from starvation, disease and exposure.

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests that the UNPROFOR mandate be expanded to include Gorazde and Zepa (and to the extent that it needs to be done in Srebrenica) to better facilitate the effective and practical delivery of humanitarian relief.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Minister of Foreign Affairs

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S/25567
10 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 APRIL 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 816 (1993).

As requested in operative paragraph 5 of that resolution, Member States concerned, acting nationally as well as through the regional arrangement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), have been closely coordinating with me and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) the measures they are taking to ensure compliance with the ban on all flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In a letter dated 8 April 1993, the Secretary-General of NATO, Dr. Manfred Wörner, informed me that the North Atlantic Council had adopted the necessary arrangements. So far, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States had offered to make aircraft available for the operation. In order to be able to commence the enforcement on time, it was planned initially to deploy aircraft from France, the Netherlands and the United States.

The rules of engagement established by the Member States concerned are in conformity with the requirements set out in operative paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 816 (1993).

In order to ensure continued communication and coordination, liaison cells have been established at UNPROFOR's headquarters in Zagreb and at the headquarters of UNPROFOR's Bosnia and Herzegovina Command in Kiseljak. In addition, UNPROFOR will dispatch a liaison team to the command headquarters designated by the Member States concerned for the operation.

I have requested the Member States concerned to provide further communications equipment and liaison teams to enhance communications with the individual battalions of UNPROFOR.

As requested in operative paragraph 2 of the resolution, UNPROFOR has modified the mechanism referred to in paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 781 (1992). The revised guidelines for the authorization of non-UNPROFOR and

non-UNHCR flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina are attached as an annex to this letter.

In his letter, Dr. Wörner informed me that his military authorities were prepared to begin the operation at noon GMT on Monday, 12 April 1993.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Guidelines for the approval of non-UNPROFOR and non-UNHCR flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. These guidelines supersede those dated 22 December 1992 and are published under authority of United Nations Security Council resolution (SCR) 816. These guidelines do not apply to flights flown in accordance with paragraph 4 of SCR 816. SCR 816 extends the ban established on military flights by SCR 781 (1992) to cover flights by all fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), this ban not to apply to flights authorized by UNPROFOR.

2. The Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) published on 8 December 1992 regarding requests for flights into BiH remains in effect for all aircraft operators. Paragraph 3 of the subject NOTAM shall be read as applicable to all flights, military or otherwise. The NOTAM shall be amended in due course. All flights conducted within these guidelines must receive UNPROFOR approval. Unannounced or unauthorized flights into or within the airspace of BiH in contravention of these Guidelines may be assessed as Violations of SCR 816 and are subject to interception.

3. Flights are defined as any flight, by fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft, conducted by any purpose.

4. UNPROFOR may authorize, in the airspace of BiH, humanitarian flights and other flights consistent with relevant resolutions of the Security Council. In this regard, UNPROFOR will consider requests for flights within or into BiH involving:

   a. The transportation of personnel from international organization.

   b. Official delegations.

   c. Evacuation of persons of special humanitarian concern.

   d. Medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) and casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) by civilian and military aircraft with at least six hours prior notification and only at locations where aircraft inspection can be conducted by UNPROFOR representatives. This is limited to cases where no treatment is available locally. Moreover, such flights should be conducted using military aircraft only in the event that civilian aircraft cannot be made available to deal with the emergency at hand.

   e. The evacuation of third country nations, when this has been approved through UNPROFOR and the relevant international agencies concerned.

5. The method for submitting requests for flights and details of the procedures to be followed are contained in the NOTAM as described herein.

6. No aircraft shall fly into or within BiH until authorization from UNPROFOR is received.

7. MEDEVAC and CASEVAC flights are defined as follows:

   a. MEDEVAC: Flights transporting injured or wounded persons between established medical facilities at locations where UNPROFOR representatives are available to conduct inspection.

   b. CASEVAC: Flights transporting injured or wounded persons from the scene at which the injuries occurred to a recognized medical facility. These missions shall be flown to locations where UNPROFOR representatives are available to conduct inspections. It is understood that observers may not be available to inspect the aircraft at the casualty extraction site.

8. In the case of a request for a MEDEVAC or CASEVAC flight, the following additional procedures, to those defined in the NOTAM, must be adhered to:

   a. MEDEVAC: Requests for a MEDEVAC flight must be submitted to UNPROFOR in accordance with established procedures a minimum of six (6) hours prior to the planned takeoff time. At locations where communications links with UNPROFOR are poor, the time from request to approval and deliverance of authorization may be longer than six hours. No flight shall take off without UNPROFOR authorization. The precise route of flight must be provided to UNPROFOR. The aircraft (fixed-wing or helicopter), medical personnel and casualties must be made available for inspection at the points of departure and arrival. On-route landing at locations other than departure and arrival points is not authorized.

   b. CASEVAC: Requests for a CASEVAC flight must be submitted to UNPROFOR in accordance with established procedures a minimum of six (6) hours prior to the planned takeoff time. At locations where communications links with UNPROFOR are poor, the time from request to approval and deliverance of authorization may be longer than six hours. No flight shall take off without UNPROFOR authorization. The precise route of the flight must be given to UNPROFOR, including the pick-up location of the casualties. The notification must include information about the hospital or medical facility to which the CASEVAC is destined. When the aircraft must launch from a location other than the casualty extraction site, the aircraft and medical personnel must be made available for inspection prior to the departure and after the return of the aircraft. The aircraft must launch from and return to a location where UNPROFOR representatives are available to conduct inspection. On arrival at the medical facility the aircraft, medical personnel and casualty(s) must be made available for inspection on request from UNPROFOR.

   c. MEDEVAC and CASEVAC flights shall carry only the crew, medical personnel and casualties.

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S/25568
10 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Your letter dated 9 April 1993 (S/25567) has been brought to the attention of the Security Council.

The Security Council takes note that the operations authorized by resolution 816 (1993) will start on Monday, 12 April 1993 at 12.00 GMT, in accordance with the modalities described in the annex to your above-mentioned letter.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
President of the Security Council

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